

# Charlevoix County Herald.

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No. 17

## Criminals Captured at Charlevoix

Harry Powers and Morris La-Valley Rounded Up, Thursday

Charlevoix has been considerably buzzed-up this week over the fact that two of the five prisoners who broke jail at Traverse City the 13th, had taken to Charlevoix for refuge from the hand of the law. After giving Sheriff Charles Novak and his deputies the slip early Tuesday morning a search has been steadily going on for the men and on Thursday afternoon they were located in the Michigan hotel (formerly the Ellston) where they had concealed themselves in the basement. They attempted another get-away but this time the officers were wary of their game and corralled them in a near-by barn yard.

The supervisors of Grand Traverse offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Powers. It is claimed that he is a well-known criminal wanted in several cities of the country for crimes committed. He was one of the main witnesses in the Germaine case at Traverse City.

In Memoriam, Geo. G. Glenn.

April 19, 1916.

Board of Directors of the STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN in Regular meeting assembled:

With regret and sorrow, we note the enforced absence of our former Cashier and Director, Geo. G. Glenn, and with a knowledge that he is no more to meet with us in this capacity, be it resolved

That we shall miss him in our business deliberations as well as in social affairs in which he so actively participated.

Resolved: That while realizing our own loss, we are not unmindful of the greater loss to those more closely allied by the ties of nature, and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved: That these resolutions of spread upon our permanent records, and a copy be furnished each of our City papers for publication.

W. P. Porter  
M. H. Robertson  
W. J. Ellison  
W. L. French  
Carl Stroebel  
B. E. Waterman

Directors

## ELBERT BEDE SAYS

The Russians are using jannaped weapons.

Striped suits and checkered careers go together.

Old Sol is the greatest hot air peddler we know of.

It's an unreasonable man who insists that his wife be reasonable.

The jokers are the things that make life serious for the legislature.

Parents make themselves foolish telling how smart their offsprings are.

The dress doesn't necessarily make the woman, but some of them show how she is made.

State officers with la grippe refused to lay off, says a headline. Who ever heard of an officer relaxing his hold?

If the whole country goes dry, what are cartoonists and jokesmiths going to do to fill space the first of each year.

The peace dove has returned from its flight and found nothing but battleships upon which it could alight to rest its wings.

An officer of the law refused to use a search warrant on a half dozen bootleggers. Give us the warrant and we'll locate the stuff.

A well known woman author is reported to have said that women love more deeply than men. Necessarily, for the man in love is the shallowest thing imaginable.

The person with the audacity to claim that there is no hell, never did time as a devil around a country print shop on press day when things were going wrong.

The boy who is taught to keep his things in their proper places, thinks his parents should practice what they preach—and that the proper place for a slipper is not on the rear of his anatomy.

Our advice to a girl is that she will never be happy if she marries a man who is in any way unappreciative of the great favor she is conferring upon him. For goodness sake, don't marry a man who thinks the favors are the other way about.

No doubt the wise old hen chuckles to herself every time she sees a man trying to beat her little game with an incubator.

## Merchants Matinee a Success

Over 1200 Were Entertained Last Saturday.

The Saturday afternoon Merchants' Matinee had its initial entertainment last Saturday and started "big" in every way. The weather was ideal and people came from a distance of over ten miles to enjoy the afternoon's entertainment prepared by Manager Adams of the Temple Theatre who has worked out a system whereby the merchants provide their customers with free tickets to these Saturday afternoon entertainments. Over twelve hundred were in attendance last Saturday and it is safely predicted that with a fairly good day this Saturday afternoon will see even a larger crowd.

## THE SEED CORN SITUATION

On account of the continued cold and wet weather during the summer of 1915 the corn crop made a much slower growth than usual, and with a few exceptions, failed to mature.

Immature corn, when used for seed, does not germinate well and the plants are apt to be weak and backward in their growth. Moreover, the unripe corn harvested last fall contained an excessive amount of moisture which favored the development of mold and other fungus diseases and was responsible for serious injuries from freezing.

In order to determine the seriousness of the seed corn situation the Department of Farm Crops made a limited seed corn survey in representative sections in ten counties in Southern Michigan. Inquiries were made as to the amount of seed corn available and samples were secured for germination tests.

While results varied somewhat in different sections, the conditions were found to be very unsatisfactory in all of the ten counties. It was found that only 59 per cent. of the farmers had saved seed corn, and many of these had not enough for their own use, and much of that which had been saved was not fit for planting. The average per cent. of germination, including the weak sprouts was 53.4 per cent.

It is readily seen from these figures that the seed corn situation in Michigan is very serious. It is a situation that will result in thousands, if not millions of dollars loss to Michigan farmers the coming season unless an unusual effort is made by all corn growers to secure the best possible grade of seed corn.

It is a matter of prime importance that all seed corn used for 1916 planting should be tested. A very satisfactory germination test may be made as follows: Make a flat box 3x20x30 inches inside measure and fill nearly full with moist sand; then mark into squares two inches across by a cord which is passed around nails driven in the sides of the box. The squares in the first row beginning at one end are numbered 1 to 10, the second 11 to 20, etc. After placing six grains from each ear in their respective checks, another one-half inch of moist sand is used to cover the corn. If in any check all of the grains do not grow or if the sprouts do not show sufficient vigor, the corresponding ear should be discarded. It is frequently possible by the use of the individual ear test and discarding of the dead and weak ears to secure a good grade of seed corn from a supply which averages low in germination.

It is not advisable, as a rule, to go to other states for seed corn or even to go very far south in Michigan, especially if the corn has been grown on a more fertile soil. In most sections of the state there is some fairly well matured corn of the 1915 crop and some 1914 corn that has been stored in dry, well ventilated cribs that is suited for planting if carefully tested by the individual ear method. Farmers who wish to purchase seed corn should first investigate the supply in their own sections. If a satisfactory supply is not located this way, application should be made to the local county agent or to the Agricultural College.

The seriousness of the seed corn situation is not generally appreciated and it is feared that many farmers will have very thin stands which will produce only a small percentage of the usual crop. It is important that every corn grower who has not already done so should test his seed corn at once. Use the individual ear method and throw out the dead and weak ears, making a good grade from your own variety if possible. If necessary to purchase seed corn, make arrangements to do so early as possible, securing varieties adapted to local conditions.

V. M. SHOESMITH,  
Professor of Farm Crops.  
East Lansing, Michigan,  
April 12th, 1915.

## Republicans Hold Co. Convention

Elect Delegates to the State and District Conventions.

The Republican County Convention was held at Boyne City last Tuesday for the election of delegates to the Republican State and Congressional Conventions. For some reason only the third ward delegates from East Jordan attended, from this city—viz: Hon. H. I. McMillan, D. S. Payton and H. F. Reid. J. H. Graff represented South Arm township.

The convention passed a unanimous resolution endorsing Judge F. W. Mayne for the supreme bench and pledging him their personal support and endeavor in forwarding his candidacy.

The following were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at St. Ignace, Tuesday, April 25th: J. M. Harris, R. A. Emrey, H. B. Wood, L. Shanahan, Jacob Graff, A. E. Cross, F. D. Thompson, M. E. Silverstein, Ned Fox, W. J. Person.

To the State Convention at Lansing, Wednesday, May 3rd:—W. J. Pearson, J. M. Harris, E. W. Abbott, A. G. Urkuhart, H. I. McMillan, D. H. Fitch, R. W. Paddock, P. D. Campbell, Jr., L. E. Benton, W. J. Elston.

## ALONG THE FIRING LINE

When Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, goes out on the stump next fall to defend Democratic free trade policies he is likely to be confronted with a statement made by him in the Senate on March 13th while discussing the army reorganization bill. Senator Chamberlain admitted that the American army costs more per man than any other army in the civilized world, and said:

"The American soldier, like the American laborer, demands to be better fed, better clothed, and better taken care of. Place our army on the basis of some other army and you would not have a corporal's guard in the United States."

"Like the American laborer," is the expression that gives away the whole Democratic free trade argument. When it is admitted that the American laborer demands to be better fed, better clothed and better taken care of than the laborer of any other civilized country, it must also be admitted that the difference must be covered and guaranteed by a protective tariff or the foreign laborer will seize the American market and, relatively speaking, there won't be a corporal's guard left in American mills. Senator Chamberlain talks like an advocate of protection of American labor but he voted for the Underwood tariff bill, which refused the demand of the American laborer to be 'better fed, better clothed, and better taken care of.' Will Democratic newspapers in Oregon give their candid opinion of the merits of the demand of American soldiers and American laborers?

Another election and another Democrat giving way to a Republican successor. This time it is in Kansas City, Missouri, where a mayor was chosen. The Republican tendency of 1916 is by this time well established. The Kansas City election is of particular importance for it demonstrates the solid foundation on which Republicans are basing their claim to put Missouri in the Republican column this fall. The President may attempt to stem the tide by appointing a few more Missouri Democrats to fat offices, but the fact remains that Missouri, like the country at large, has set its face toward Republicanism this year.

Hartford, Connecticut, is also tired of Democratic rule and at its recent municipal election it supplanted a Democratic city government with a Republican. Object lessons of this kind are worth a hundred straw votes as proof of the political tendencies of this presidential year.

The terminology of the White House appears to have undergone a change, also—though neither so sudden nor so numerous as the President's change of mind. We note that the word "crisis" now has given place to the word "climax" in describing the state of our relations with Great Britain. We anxiously await the new synonym for "great diplomatic victory."

It is interesting and significant to note the number of spirited contests which are going on for election to the Republican National Committee. That committee this year is going to conduct a victorious campaign and many men are anxious to have a share in the good work.

## State "Clean Up Day, May 10

State Fire Marshal Urges General Clean-Up on That Day.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN:

Each spring we enjoy a "CLEAN UP DAY" in our State. A day which is designated by the State Fire Marshal as one which the people of Michigan shall devote to the cleaning up of their premises.

Last year the people of our state entered into the spirit of the occasion with fine zest. This spring May 10th has been selected as clean up day by the state fire marshal and he has every reason to believe that citizens and officials will extend the same co-operation that they did a year ago.

Let's make this a big day.

First, we will get busy with the winter accumulation of rubbish and collect and destroy it.

You say "WHY?"

Because statistics show that one-third of the deaths of persons under 40 years of age are caused by diseases contracted from filth.

Because a pile of rubbish encourages a conflagration.

Secondly, we will look around the house, the barn and the store.

Perhaps we will find a winter's supply of old newspapers or magazines, maybe we will discover that our wiring needs attention, there is a chance that our method of storing gasoline or kerosene demands correction, probably we will discover that our furnace or stove pipes and chimneys need cleaning or repairing to be made safe.

Then we will turn our attention to the exterior of our buildings.

A bad roof or dilapidated building is a menace to all adjoining property. The clean up day should be made a repair or tear down day also. This will be just the time to investigate our school house or public halls. Are they equipped with fire escapes, and are they safe?

We can all help make clean up day count for something.

Mr. Public Official you can help by calling attention to the day, by boosting it and by giving it your official support.

School Teacher, you can help by asking your pupils to participate in the fire prevention spirit of the day.

Fire Chief, you can lead in the preparations for the day with your advice and encouragement.

Housewife, you know how to clean house and you can be of great value in the campaign.

Every citizen and householder can enlist both in the planning for the day and the execution of the plans.

Every citizen who is interested in beautifying our state, in the preservation of health and in the reduction of the fire waste by fire prevention is requested to set aside May 10 as a "Clean up day" and to assist in making it a success.

JOHN T. WINSHIP,  
Ex-Officio State Fire Marshal.  
Lansing, Michigan, April 15, 1916.

## DEWARD

Mrs. Geo. Ward is in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Bordeaux and daughter, Dorothy are spending this week with relatives in Standish.

Division Supt. M. C. Coyle was in Deward, Wednesday.

Members of a wrecking Company of of Manistee, were in town last week looking over the Ward estate, and taking inventory of the mill property.

Mrs. Goodenough is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Dell.

Joe Mahar made a business trip to Bay City this week.

Mrs. Henry Smith spent a couple of days last week in East Jordan.

Miss Valesta Tusch returned home after spending the winter in East Jordan.

School closes Friday for the Easter vacation.

The Sunday School classes are to have an Easter program Sunday.

Miss Fitzgerald, of Culver, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Carr returned to Detroit this week.

It is a fortunate thing that society is so shallow; otherwise half the people who are in it would be drowned.

If we should use an ax on our own faults we shouldn't have so much time to use a hammer on other people's.

## The Value of a County Agent

Opposition To a County Agent Is Considered.

[By H. L. Barnum]

Before the value of a County Agent has been established by actual trial there are always many objections raised which on the surface at least appear reasonable. Calm consideration of some of the objections, however, generally shows them lacking in logical foundation, and the others fall in the face of the actual facts of the case.

One of the objections heard, and this even in counties where farm advisers are employed, is that the men sent out are not experts. When this movement was in its infancy County Demonstrators, Farm Advisers, or County Agricultural Agents, as they are now called, were spoken of as Farm Experts. This title of Expert had a misleading effect and some people expected the agent to know everything about every phase of the broad subject of farming. At present almost everyone has come to realize that no one man can know it all. The wisest and most experienced man in the world cannot know all about farming, or doctoring, or banking, or practicing law. That is why advisers or examiners are needed in all of these callings.

A farm adviser is not a man who never makes a mistake, but a trained observer who gathers the best information from the best farmers and scientists and passes it on to whomsoever inquires.

Another objection often heard in Charlevoix County is that the County Agent might be a young college graduate with no practical farm experience. This, if true, would be a very serious objection surely. We doubt if any man can succeed as a farm adviser purely from college training. To be well qualified such a person ought to have college training in the theoretical and scientific side of agriculture, of course, but he should also have a few years of actual farming experience if for no other reason than to acquaint him with the limitations of theory in actual practice.

Now, the men responsible for the placing of County Agents know these things just as well as any farmer does. The men who have been sent into the various Michigan counties as farm advisers have succeeded because they did possess the two essential qualifications mentioned above. Jason Woodman, the agent in Kalamazoo County, is an old man. C. B. Cook of Allegan county is a man in middle life. H. G. Smith of Kent, Brody of St. Clare, Walker of Marquette, and, in fact, all the others are men of maturity. In no case has an inexperienced college graduate been sent in answer to a call for a county Farmers of Charlevoix County need have no fear of having a misfit sent for a farm adviser. If by any chance the State Superintendent of County Agents should send such a person, those in charge of the movement in the county can reject him and ask for another candidate. The man finally chosen must be satisfactory to all concerned.

Still another objection is the increase in taxation. Now, it cannot be said that a \$1200 or \$1500 appropriation spread on the tax roll will not increase the taxes. The question is, therefore, what will this increase be and will the returns from the investment warrant it? The following figures are intended to show how little each person in the county will feel the increase.

With her 20,000 population Charlevoix County would feel a \$1200 appropriation as a tax of 6 cents per capita.

There are 1460 farms in the county. The county's share of the expense of a county agent would amount to an assessment of only 84 cents on each farm each year. On the basis of acreage the tax would amount to nearly one cent per acre, as the average farm in the county has 87.4 acres.

On the basis of valuation the tax would amount to about three-tenths of a mill on each dollar's farm valuation.

Next, with the returns warrant an investment of 84 cents a year per farm in a county agent? The investment is small, it is true; but if the returns are less, good business principles forbid the investment. We believe, however, that the farmers of the county can well afford to invest many times this amount for the privilege of having a farm adviser continually at their service. One example of how such a person might be of value in a dollars and cents way will illustrate the point.

It is a fact admitted by the majority of men that they know very little about the fertilizer requirements of the different soils and different farm crops. Commercial fertilizers with their several different kinds of plant food, expressed in percentages which are often purposely misleading, and even stable manure with its useful bacteria and its condition of unbalanced composition make a science in themselves. Each soil and each crop also presents special problems which the best farmers agree are exceedingly difficult to master. Under these circumstances we will say, for example, a fertilizer agent comes around to take the farmer's spring orders. He is generally quite as uninformed as the farmer himself. Together these two men, the one often too independent to seek unbiased and authoritative advice, and the other too interested in making a present sale to care about future results, these two men plan an order for fertilizer amounting to \$25 to \$100. In just such a case as this, one can see how easily a few words of expert advice might save the farmer \$10 or more for if he orders and gets exactly what he needs, it is only thru the rarest good luck. The county agent asked to visit the farm, or called up at his office by phone, might, without any trouble or expense to the farmer, save the man enough in fifteen minutes to pay his increase in taxes for the next fifteen years.

Another common objection comes from some few of the small farmers and pioneers. Such men oppose the farm bureau movement because it costs too much, they say, to farm in the way a county agent would advise. They say, too, that they know what ought to be done but they can't afford to do it. To them farm advisers are only for rich farmers. These are the extremists in the class of thoughtless farmers. In the first place they assume that any change in their farming system will involve an unprofitable outlay which is not true. The most absurd part of their argument, however, is the assumption that they know everything necessary to successful farming. Their training and present policy have put them into a rut from which there is no turning. They are of that sort, too, who want something for nothing. To such men, \$2 gained as the result of an investment of \$10 makes a far lesser appeal than \$1 secured from nothing invested. These are the men who never get beyond the stage of small farmer. They lack the imagination necessary to successful business. They are the stumbling blocks always in the path of their own progress. Fortunately their number is few and their influence small.

It is the small farmer and the pioneer who will be most helped by the county agent. These are the ones most in need of the very kind of help the farm adviser can give. These are the ones who should stand back of, rather than oppose, the movement. The well-to-do farmer needs help least of all; but, because he is by nature progressive, he has always tried to promote progress thru such agencies as the farm advisor.

Let all the farmers of Charlevoix County as a body get behind this movement and give the county agent a trial, at least. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," is as true in this as in any other business. Let your Supervisor know how you feel about this matter. Make this your motto, "A County Agent for Charlevoix County in 1917."

## County Normal Notes.

Mrs. E. J. Chellis, of Ellsworth, visited the normal room Thursday morning. Mary Boice spent the week end with friends in Petoskey.

Florence Maddaugh taught the eighth grade in the Central School Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Pierce being out of the city on business.

On Thursday morning the normal class had the privilege of listening to a talk by President Crooks, of Alma College, in the high school assembly room. He spoke in a very interesting way on the ability of youth to grow into efficient manhood and womanhood.

Two members of the normal class, Hazel Richardson and Catherine LaLonde, gave a dialog at the meeting of the Womens Christian Temperance Union Friday afternoon.

The class has finished their study of United States Government and are taking up Michigan government.

It is not at all difficult for a man to have the patience of Job—if the boils are on his neighbor.

Women will never be paid as much for lecturing as men, because they do too much of it for nothing.